



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Week ended October 17.

Vessels inspected.....	4
Bills of health issued.....	4
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Members of crews inspected.....	113

No quarantinable disease was reported in the city or vicinity during the week.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Two cases of yellow fever from steamships—House and water-deposit inspection—Stegomyia calopus present.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, October 27:

Week ended October 24.

Vessels inspected.....	16
Bills of health issued.....	20
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	927
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	432
Certificates issued to passengers bound for southern ports.....	77
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	4

The sanitary department reports the detection of 2 imported cases of yellow fever during the week, with the following histories:

Case 1: American seaman, steamship *Monterey*, 4 days out from Veracruz, was found ill with fever on arrival of the vessel at this port, October 19, and immediately transferred to Las Animas Hospital, where the commission for infectious diseases returned a positive diagnosis October 21. This patient spent 5 nights ashore at Veracruz. The case is a severe one and the prognosis bad.

Case 2: Spanish nonimmune, en route Buenos Aires to Mexico, via West India ports. This case arrived at Santiago de Cuba per French steamship *Salvador*, October 14, and was taken sick on the same date. Careful inquiry shows that the man boarded the vessel at San Domingo, one of the way ports of the *Salvador*, which on this trip had been fumigated by the service at St. Thomas prior to her clearance for points in Porto Rico. Leaving San Domingo October 9 the steamship called successively at Jacmel, Port au Prince, and Jeremie, ports in the Republic of Haiti, and thence proceeded to Santiago.

The patient remained in Santiago for 3 days without medical attendance; then came on to Habana and, on the day of his arrival, was taken to the municipal hospital at Guanabacoa, where he died October 20.

On account of the failure to trace his movements while at Santiago all boarding houses and inferior hotels in that city are being fumigated.

Sanitary conditions in Habana are satisfactory. The city health officer reports for the past week 12,300 house inspections, in which 67 deposits of mosquito larvæ were found, 45 of these being collections of *Stegomyia calopus*.

Mosquitoes are again becoming numerous along the water front.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 26:

Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for United States ports in good sanitary condition. No vessel was fumigated.

The health condition of the city and surrounding country continues good. No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.